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NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER,
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
c/o Museum of Ontario Archaeology
1600 Attawandaron Road, London, ON N6G 3M6

LONDON CHAPTER
OAS

January 2011 11-1

The November meeting of the London Chapter will be held on **Thursday, November 10, 2011,** at the **Museum of Ontario Archaeology**. The speaker will be **Dr. Elizabeth Greene** of the **Department of Classical Studies** at the **University of Western Ontario** who will inform us about some aspects of her current research in a presentation entitled**: The Roman Army on the British Frontier: Excavations at the Fort of Vindolanda.** So come out and here about this wonderful site near Hadrian's Wall in northeast Britain.

UPCOMING CHAPTER EVENTS

- The December meeting is our annual Christmas party, at a time and place to be announced,
- in January, **Zoe Morris** will present a talk on her work on Western Basin faunal assemblages,
- in February, **Ronald Williamson** will present a talk on the large Iroquoian Mantle site near Toronto, and;
- in March, **John Triggs** will talk on a aspect of his work at the Huron Mission of Sainte-Marie.

Speaker's Night is held the 2nd Thursday of each month (January to April and September to December) at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, near the corner of Wonderland & Fanshawe Park Road, in the northwest part of the city. The meeting starts at 8:00 pm.

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ANNUAL RATES

Student	$15.00
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SURFACE SURVEYS OF THE WIENER SITE (AeHh-140)
2006-2010

by Darryl Dann

INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 2006 my interest, studies, volunteer work in archaeology and a newly acquired Avocational Archeological Licence led to a conversation with Frank and Jean Wiener, owners of a "heritage" farm in Elgin County. This farm has been in the Wiener family since 1870 (Miller and Wiener 1962). Mr. and Mrs. Wiener's son-in-law, Dick Langley, arranged for me to talk with Mr. Wiener about an "historic" inn on the property that had burned down in 1918 as well as the many "arrowheads" that Mr. Wiener was said to have found several years ago while farming his property. When I met with Mr. Wiener he not only knew about the inn, he had actually lived in it as a young boy, remembered the fire and recalled, in detail, the post-fire demolition and distribution of anything that was salvaged and re-used. Mr. Wiener went on to confirm that he had indeed discovered several 'arrowheads' on the property, over the years, especially prior to 1947 when he worked the fields with a horse drawn plough. Unfortunately, none of those projectile points, found long ago, remain in his possession. Even the general locations where those artifacts were found have also been forgotten over time. When I asked if they would mind if Dick and I walked their property to see if we could identify (by artifact scatter) the site of the former "Halfway House Inn" and to see if we could find any further "prehistoric" artifacts, Mr. and Mrs. Wiener very graciously invited us to proceed. With the information provided by Mr. Wiener, we had little difficulty finding the archaeological footprint of the inn. With that task so quickly accomplished, I continued to survey the ploughed fields on the Wiener property. After two days I finally found a projectile point in the south field. It was the first of five tools found that day and led to the site being registered and named The Wiener Site: AeHh-140. I have since surveyed the site on multiple occasions over the past 5 years and this report is a compilation of the findings from those surveys.

BACKGROUND

The Wiener property is situated just south of St. Thomas on the east side of Highway #4. It is a large property some 134 acres in size: 120 acres are currently cultivated; buildings, barns, their home and lawns take up 5 acres; and another 9 acres have been preserved as a woodlot and wetlands (Figure 1). The soil on the property varies greatly, having very high clay content in some areas and ranging to sandy loam in others. All areas are littered with significant amounts of glacial till including countless chert pebbles. As reflected on the map of the site (Figure 2), the artifacts were scattered over a large area of the south field but were for the most part located near two physical features: a small knoll adjacent to the present day woodlot and wetlands and a low gully-like depression oriented in an east to west direction that begins at the wetlands and meanders across the field until interrupted by the present day highway.

This gully-like depression appears, by its shape, topography and pebbled base, to be a former watercourse that once ran into present day Kettle Creek, situated less than 1 kilometre to the west. This watercourse, if it still existed in 1823, would have been dramatically altered when Colonel Bostwick supervised the construction of a road on what was originally a rough trail and well traveled "old Indian path" (Sims 1986:157): present day Highway #4. According to county records, further changes to the drainage in this area occurred when the Province of Canada in 1843 improved and drained the land and straightened and planked the road to "aid the movement of soldiers that were landed at Port Stanley to London" (Sims 1986:157). As well, other significant changes have been made to drainage and land levels along the highway since that time (Frank Wiener, personal communication). It should also be noted that this field, in which the site was located, has been actively farmed and cultivated continuously for more than 150 years.

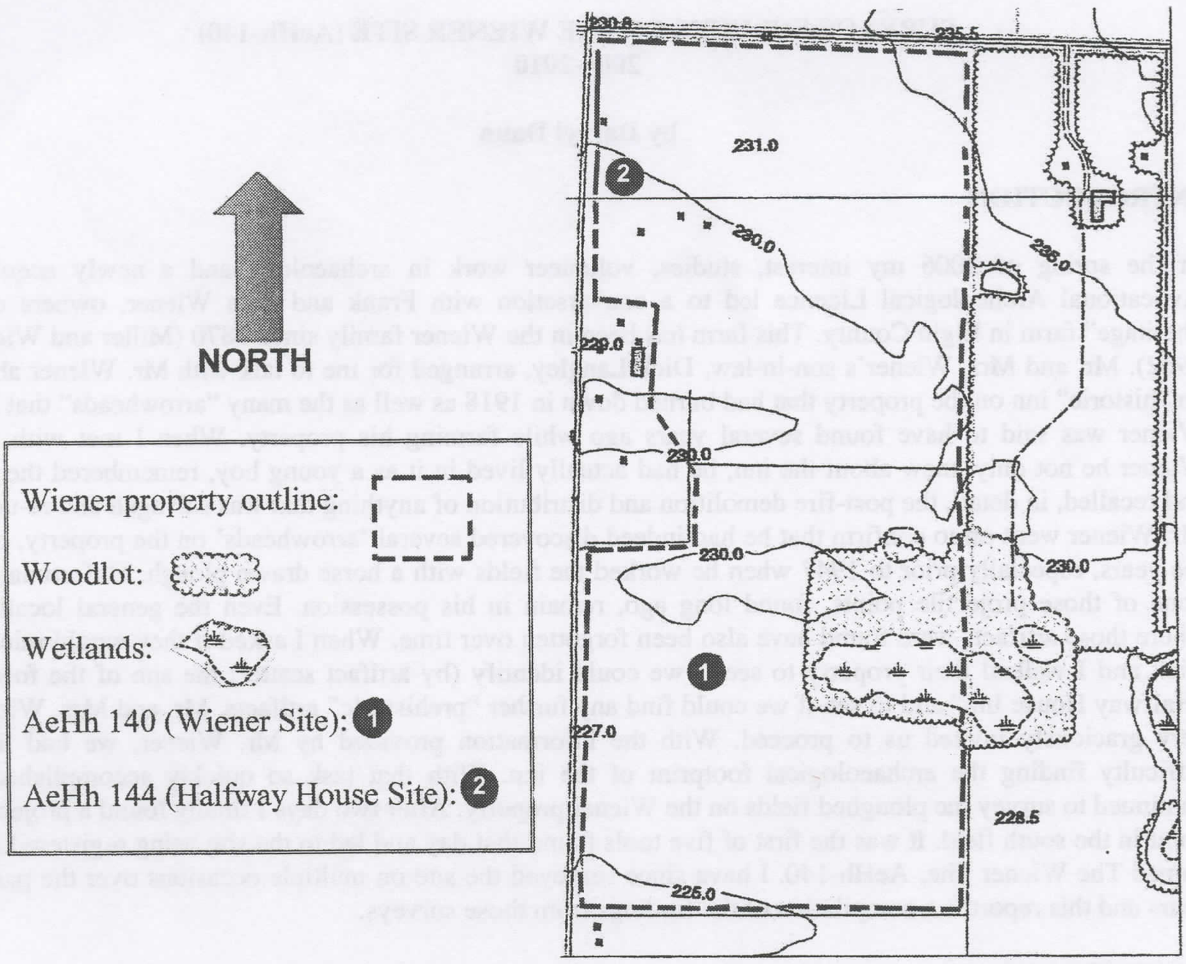

Figure 1: Map of Weiner Site and Immediate Area.

METHODOLOGY

I began the surface survey, with the assistance of Dick Langley in April, 2006. At the time of our initial survey the fields had been recently ploughed and subsequent rains provided optimal conditions for the survey which continued, whenever possible, over the next several weeks. The fields were surface surveyed moving in an east and west orientation to eliminate the effect of our shadows reducing visibility. Given the tremendous amount of stone debris in the field, combined with my then limited experience with surface surveys, I used a very "tight" grid moving just one metre north on each pass across the field. The survey began 120 m south of the Department of Highways (DOH) survey pillar #13 (conveniently located beside the highway, adjacent to the site; Figure 2); the starting point was directly in line with the south end of the woodlot/wetlands. Each leg of the survey grid was 310 m; that is, from the edge of the ploughed field to the edge of the woodlot. The total area surveyed in 2006 was approximately 255,000 m² (just over 63 acres). The site was re-surveyed repeatedly over the next 5 years. Each subsequent survey was conducted using the same methodology and datum point. The total area surveyed varied annually as a function of available time, field conditions and crop rotation. During each survey, the location of each artifact was marked with a survey flag. At the end of each survey period each artifact was plotted using the D.O.H. #13 survey pillar (permanent datum), measuring wheel and compass and was then collected. The location of each find was then noted on a site map.

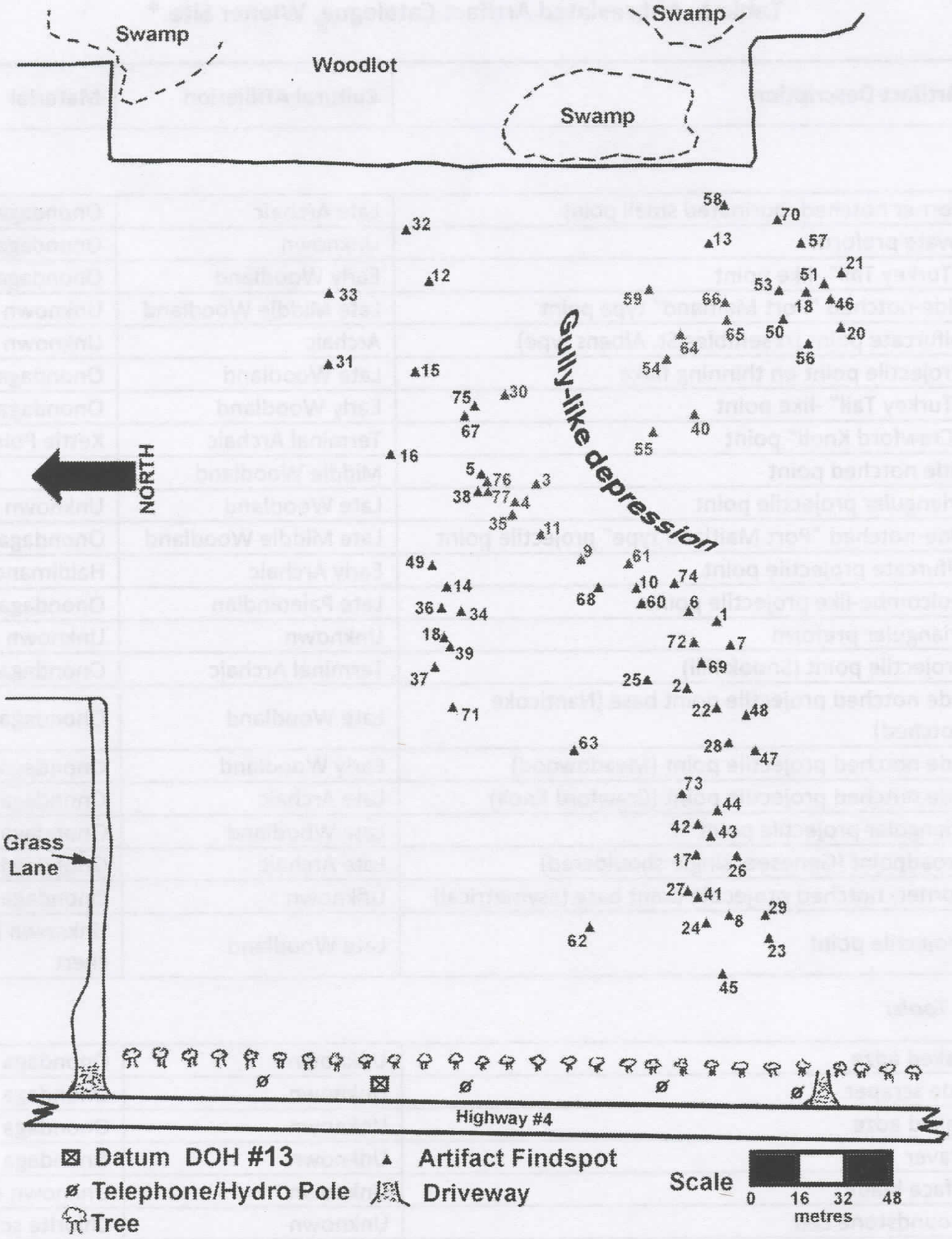

Figure 2: Map of Weiner Site Showing Location of Landmarks and Surface Finds.

RESULTS

As stated above the artifacts were scattered over a large area of the south field but were, for the most part, located on and near a small knoll adjacent to the present day woodlot and wetlands and along both sides (banks) of a former watercourse (Figure 2). Most of the artifacts recovered from this site are chipped or ground lithic tools and tool fragments and are predominantly on Onondaga chert. Of the 77 artifacts recovered to date, the 18 substantially intact diagnostic projectile points offer the greatest insight into the multi-component nature use of this site and its use over the past several thousand years. Table 1 provides a list of the diagnostics and other distinctive tools recovered to date and the diagnostic items and other interesting finds are described below.

Table 1: Abbreviated Artifact Catalogue, Wiener Site.*

Artifact Cat #	Artifact Description	Cultural Affiliation	Material
Points:			
FC 1	corner notched, burinated small point	Late Archaic	Onondaga
FC 2	ovate preform	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 3	"Turkey Tail" -like point	Early Woodland	Onondaga
FC 4	side-notched "Port Maitland" type point	Late Middle Woodland	Unknown chert
FC 6	bifurcate point (resembles St. Albans type)	Archaic	Unknown chert
FC 10	Projectile point on thinning flake	Late Woodland	Onondaga
FC 11	"Turkey Tail" -like point	Early Woodland	Onondaga
FC 15	"Crawford Knoll" point	Terminal Archaic	Kettle Point
FC 16	side notched point	Middle Woodland	Selkirk
FC 34	triangular projectile point	Late Woodland	Unknown chert
FC 35	side-notched "Port Maitland type" projectile point	Late Middle Woodland	Onondaga
FC 45	bifurcate projectile point	Early Archaic	Haldimand
FC 52	Holcombe-like projectile point	Late Paleoindian	Onondaga
FC 53	triangular preform	Unknown	Unknown chert
FC 54	projectile point (Snook Kill)	Terminal Archaic	Onondaga
FC 58	side notched projectile point base (Nanticoke notched)	Late Woodland	Onondaga
FC 59	side notched projectile point (Meadowood)	Early Woodland	Onondaga
FC 62	side notched projectile point (Crawford Knoll)	Late Archaic	Onondaga
FC 63	triangular projectile point	Late Woodland	Onondaga
FC 67	Broadpoint (Genesee: single shouldered)	Late Archaic	Onondaga
FC 68	Corner- notched projectile point base (asymetrical)	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 74	Projectile point	Late Woodland	Unknown (burnt) chert
Other Lithic Tools:			
FC 23	flaked adze	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 24	side scraper	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 29	flaked adze	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 30	graver	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 32	biface blade	Unknown	Unknown chert
FC 33	groundstone celt	Unknown	Chlorite schist
FC 40	scraper	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 47	flaked adze	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 49	groundstone celt	Unknown	Chlorite schist
FC 70	drill	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 71	end scraper	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 72	flaked adze	Unknown	Onondaga
FC 76	scraper	Unknown	Onondaga
Ceramics:			
FC 64	Iroquois Ring Pipe	Late Woodland	ceramic

*FC catalogue numbers correspond to mapped locations on Figure 2.

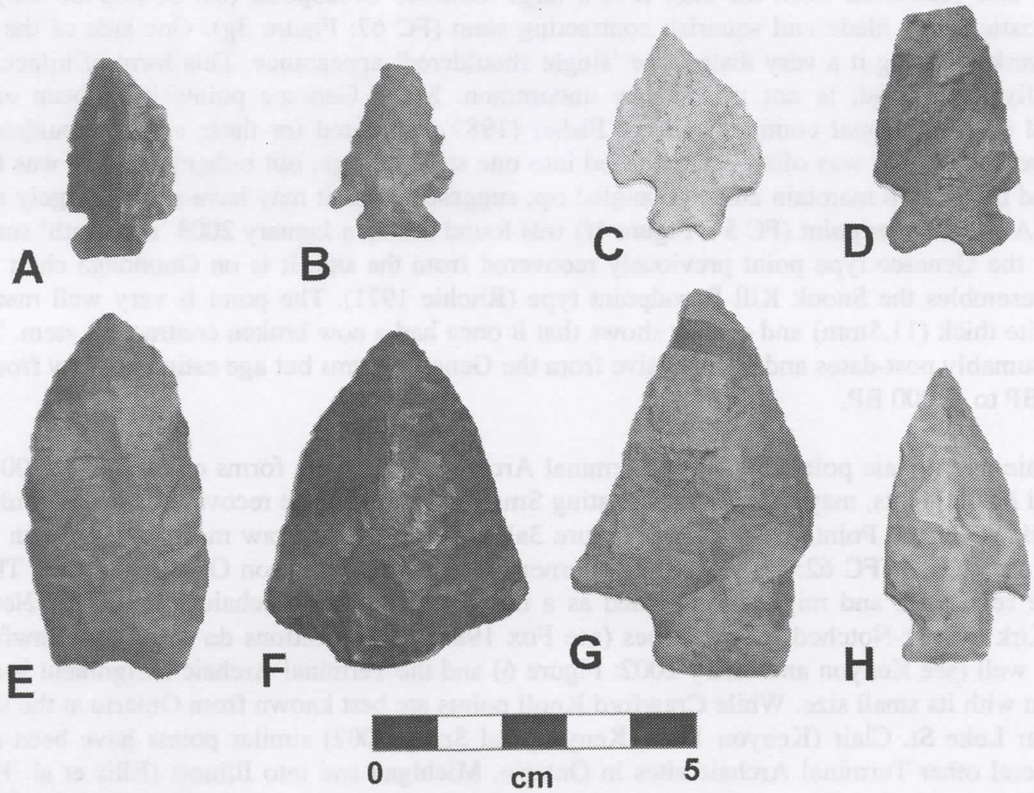

Figure 3: Wiener Site Paleoindian and Archaic Points/Bifaces.

Paleoindian

The oldest of the points recovered is an unfluted, but basally thinned, point on Onondaga chert which measures 54x26x8 mm, with a shallow, concave base. The point is relatively thick and has an uneven transverse cross-section (FC 52: Figure 3e). While I was able to identify the point as Late Paleoindian by its shape and style, a review of the literature suggests that this is a Holcombe-like or 'Hi-Ho' point dating to ca. 10,000 BP (e.g. Ellis and Deller 1990: Figure 3.12c-d; Timmermans 1999). "Minimal grinding of the side edges at the base may also suggest that this item may be an incomplete point or preform." (C. Ellis: personal communication)

Archaic

Two of the points that were recovered are reflective of Early Archaic site use. The first is of these is a bifurcate point on a coarse grained unknown chert type (FC 6: Figure 3d). This point seems to most closely resemble the Early Archaic St. Albans side-notched type (Broyles 1971:72-75) of ca. 8900 BP, with its triangular blade, shallow notching and deep indentation in the centre of the base which divides the base into two distinct larger corner lobes. In contrast to later assemblages, many early Holocene sites in southwestern Ontario yield artifacts on Haldimand chert (Parker 1986) and a single point on that material (FC 45: Figure 1c) was recovered. Distinctive in both colour and shape, it stood out clearly against the dark soil. This Early Archaic stemmed bifurcate is estimated to date to ca. 8,400-8,000 BP and is wafer thin (3 mm) and very carefully made.

Another point, representative of the Late Archaic period, was found by Rick Baskey, a fellow member of the London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society. This point also differs significantly from anything else recovered from the site. It is a large Genesee Broadpoint (ca. 3800-3400 BP) with the characteristic broad blade and squarish contracting stem (FC 67: Figure 3g). One side of the point has been reworked giving it a very distinctive 'single shouldered' appearance. This form of biface, which is unilaterally shouldered, is not particularly uncommon. Many Genesee points have been extensively reworked (Ellis, personal communication). Fisher (1987) suggested for these single shouldered points, that the reworked side was often not modified into one straight edge, but rather the blade was further re-sharpened in order to maintain an acute angled tip; suggesting that it may have served largely as a knife. Another Archaic Broadpoint (FC 54: Figure 1f) was found during a January 2008 'mud bath' survey but it is unlike the Genesee type point previously recovered from the site. It is on Onondaga chert and more closely resembles the Snook Kill Broadpoint type (Ritchie 1971). The point is very well made, broad, large, quite thick (11.5mm) and clearly shows that it once had a now broken contracting stem. This point type presumably post-dates and is derivative from the Genesee forms but age estimates vary from as early as 3600 BP to <3000 BP.

The remaining Archaic points resemble Terminal Archaic Small Point forms of ca. 3400-2800 BP. Two Crawford Knoll points, may be the earliest dating Small Points that were recovered. One is a side-notched form made on Kettle Point chert (FC 15: Figure 3a), the predominant raw material used with this point type and the second (FC 62: Figure 1b) is a corner-notched form made on Onondaga chert. The second has some serrations, and might be regarded as a much earlier Early Archaic form of the Nettling and related Kirk Corner-Notched Cluster types (see Fox 1980). But serrations do occur on Crawford Knoll points as well (see Kenyon and Snary 2002: Figure 6) and the Terminal Archaic assignment is also more consistent with its small size. While Crawford Knoll points are best known from Ontario at the site of that name near Lake St. Clair (Kenyon 1980; Kenyon and Snary 2002) similar points have been recovered from several other Terminal Archaic sites in Ontario, Michigan and into Illinois (Ellis et al. 1990:107). Radiocarbon dating from the various sites suggests a probable date range for Crawford Knoll points in southwestern Ontario of ca. 3300-2900 B.P. (Kenyon 1989) A thin, corner-notched, item on Onondaga chert (FC 1: Figure 3h) with a burinated side to the stem at one corner reflects a Late Archaic presence at the site and seems most closely to resemble the Hind style points, which are perhaps the latest dating of these Terminal Archaic Small Point forms at ca. 2800 BP (see Kenyon 1989).

Woodland

There are four projectile points that demonstrate an Early Woodland presence at this site. Two of the points, neither of which is intact, indicate by their shape, form and workmanship a Meadowood Phase component (ca. 2800-2400 BP). Both are made on Onondaga chert, the preferred material for Meadowood chipped stone manufacture in southwestern Ontario (Ellis et al. 1988). The first of these items is a very well made, notched, biface tip (Figure 5l). Although the base has been snapped off, it is, in size shape, and thinness reminiscent of the distinctive Meadowood points. The second is a definitive small, side-notched, Meadowood point type (Ritchie 1971:35-36; Granger 1978). This item (FC 59: Figure 4h) also exhibits distinctive Meadowood characteristics: it is well worked, is quite thin (4mm), and has a slightly convex "rocker" base.

Two other quite distinctive points, which probably also represent the Early Woodland or very late Archaic period, were found in close proximity to one another in the northwest area of the site (see Figure 2). I have identified both as 'Turkey-tail-like' or as assignable to the "Turkey-tail Cluster" of points (Justice 1987:173-179), although they are not classic examples. Moreover, while classic Turkey Tail points are most often found on Indiana Hornstone, both of these points are on more locally available Onondaga chert. While the stems of these two examples have a more "rounded" stem than the usual classic triangular shaped stem both examples do exhibit the narrow length to width proportions indicative of this point type. The first of these (FC 11: Figure 4f) is over 70 mm in length, even with part of its tip broken off. The blade of second point has been heavily reworked altering its original shape considerably (FC 3: Figure 4g).

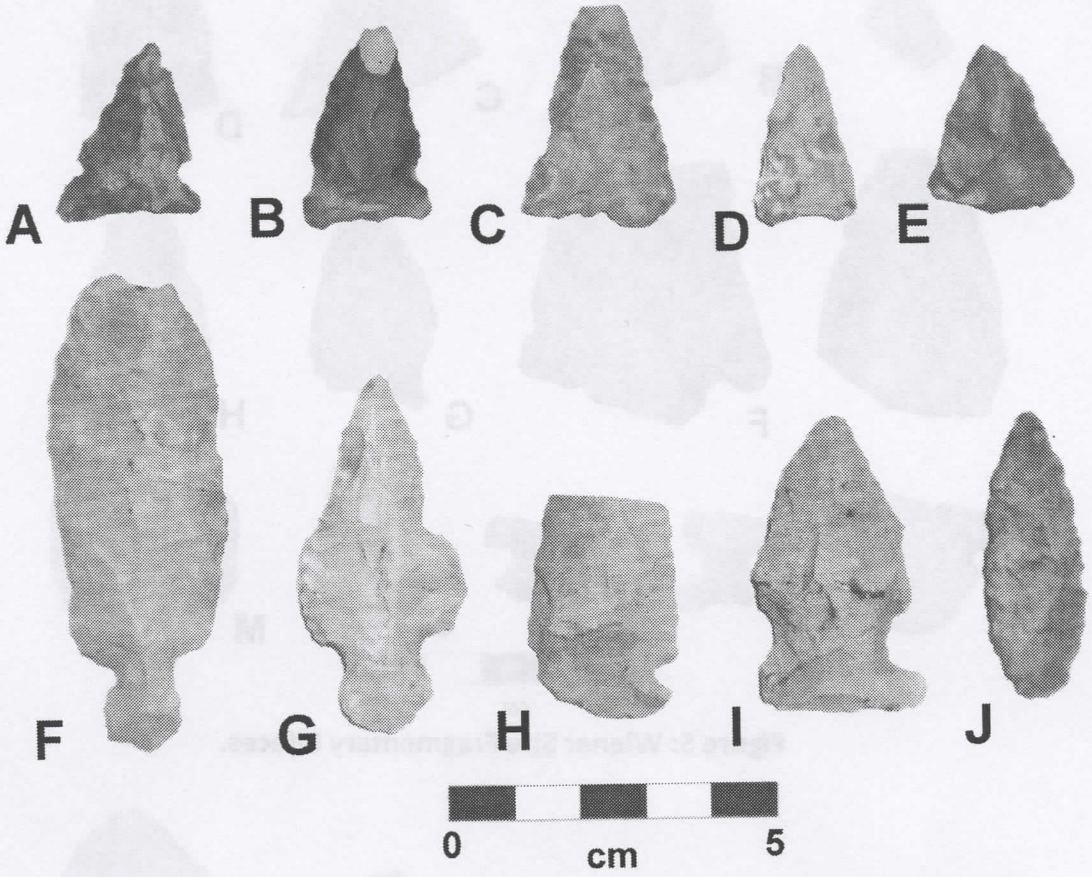

Figure 4: Wiener Site Woodland Projectile Points and Bifaces.

A thick, rather crudely made side-notched point on Selkirk chert is the only suggestion of a Middle Woodland presence at the site (FC 16: Figure 4i). This example most closely resembles what have been called Saugeen Points in Ontario (Kenyon 1979) although it is possible it could be a reworked Middle Archaic form such as Otter Creek (Ritchie 1971:40).

Visits to the site during the Late Woodland period are demonstrated by several quite different points. There are two intact points that seem to most closely resemble the Port Maitland type (Ritchie 1971:125). The first (FC 4; Figure 4b) is on an unknown chert with limestone inclusions and has clearly visible side-notching. A second side-notched Port Maitland type point on Onondaga chert (FC 35; Figure 4a) was recovered less than five metres from the first (see Figure 2).

There are also two triangular points that provide further evidence of a Late Woodland presence. The first of these is a thin triangular point with a somewhat concave base (FC 63: Figure 4c). It is made on Onondaga chert and has many characteristics attributed to Glen Meyer points: "The lateral edges on these triangular points can vary from concave to convex. The basal edges are always concave and oblique to the long axis. Bifacial retouch is irregular and may cover both faces..." (Fox 1982). The other item (FC 34: Figure 4d) is a small triangular, basally thinned point formed on an indeterminate chert type. The last three points reflective of the Late Woodland time period are quite different in style and manufacture from

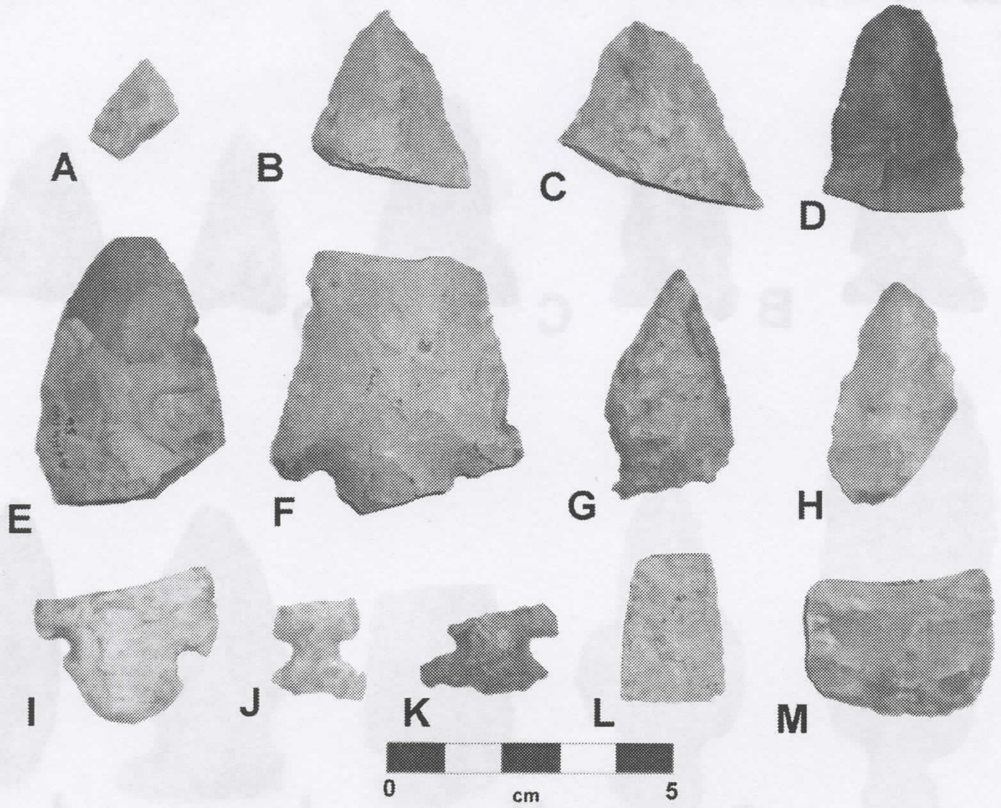

Figure 5: Wiener Site Fragmentary Bifaces.

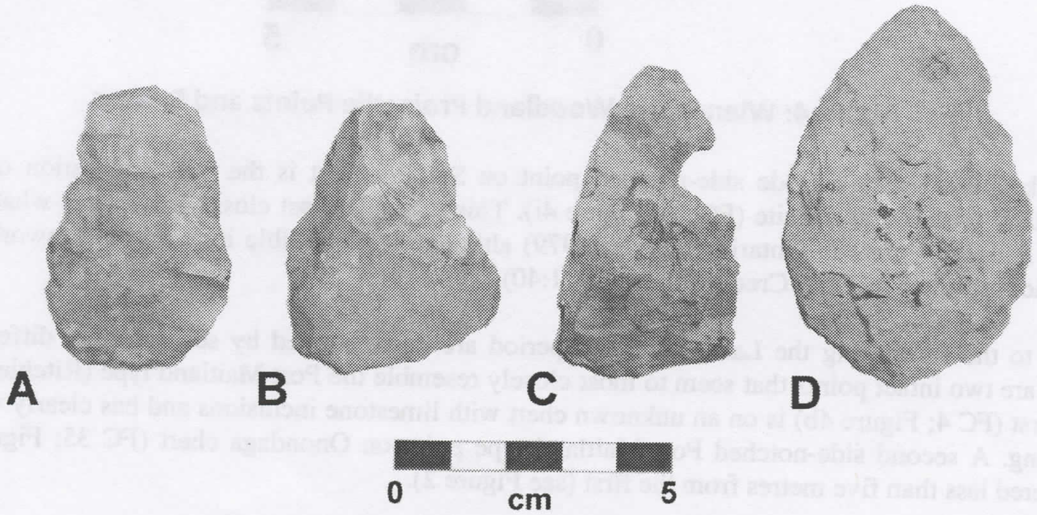

Figure 6: Wiener Site Preforms.

any other points from this site. The first (FC 58; Figure 5j) is the base of a Nanticoke notched point of ca. 1400-1550 AD (Fox 1981b). The second is an intact, triangular point made on a unifacially retouched thinning flake of Onondaga chert (FC 10: Figure 4e). The last point is a small leaf-shaped point on a (burnt) indeterminate chert type (FC 74: Figure 4j) and is only tentatively assigned to Late Woodland times. This point closely resembles forms referred to as the Nodena Elliptical which are characteristic of the Late Mississippian period (ca AD 1400 to 1700) in areas to the south (Justice 1987:230-232; Fig. 50).

Biface Fragments

We also recovered twenty-two partial final stage or finished bifaces: point tips, bases and midsections, most of which too fragmentary to allow any definitive identification or are of unidentified types (Figure 5a-i, k, m). They too, although being formed almost exclusively on Onondaga chert, varied greatly in size, style and workmanship.

Preforms

Of the 11 performs recovered only two appear to be complete. The first is a large ovate preform on Onondaga chert (FC 2: Figure 6d). The second is a more triangular shaped preform with a limestone inclusion that has eroded completely away (FC 53: Figure 6c). While it is of indeterminate age or cultural affiliation, I am making note of it here because it is one of six artifacts found on the site that are made of this very poor quality chert. Since the entire field is littered with glacially deposited chert cobbles, it may well be that this area was not only a known source of water and wildlife but may have also provided an easily accessible secondary chert for tool manufacture. This might explain the other nine unfinished performs that appear to have been discarded during manufacture (Figures 6a-b).

Other Tools

While the projectile points and bifaces give us the clearest glimpses of cultural affiliation, other lithic tools recovered from the site may further support that evidence and help give us greater insight about the kinds of activities that occurred there.

Scrapers

Although the four scrapers recovered are all on Onondaga chert they do vary significantly in size, in shape and in the extent of modification. The largest of these (FC24: Figure 7g) is side scraper on with a continuously retouched edge. Also recovered was a small 'thumbnail' scraper (FC 40: Figure 7e). The inverse retouching on two sides of this scraper is atypical. Its relatively thick base and contoured shape suggest it may have been hand-held rather than hafted. The smallest of the scrapers (FC 76: Figure 7f) is formed on a small, thin flake and retouch is unifacial. The end scraper (FC 71: Figure 7d) is quite thick (10 mm) compared to the others with quite steep scraping surface and retouch confined to the dorsal side. A small bifacially worked cutting tool (FC 32: Figure 7c), made on an indeterminate chert type, was initially identified as a scraper but on closer examination demonstrates characteristics that are more like a knife than a scraper. The entire surface has been flaked and all edges are sharp and finely thinned. While the exact purpose of this tool is unknown, given its shape and small size it too might well have been hafted for use.

Wedges

We also recovered two bifacially altered tools which appear to be wedges both are made on a coarse grained indeterminate chert type.

Adzes

Another group of interesting artifacts are four flaked adzes, all on Onondaga chert (FC 23: Figure 7h; FC 29: Figure 7i; FC 47: Figure 5j). These adzes or choppers vary significantly in size but are very similar in structure, design and appear to have been created using a similar distinctive flaking technique. They were found in close proximity from one another (<10m to adjacent findspots) and two of four were in a fairly

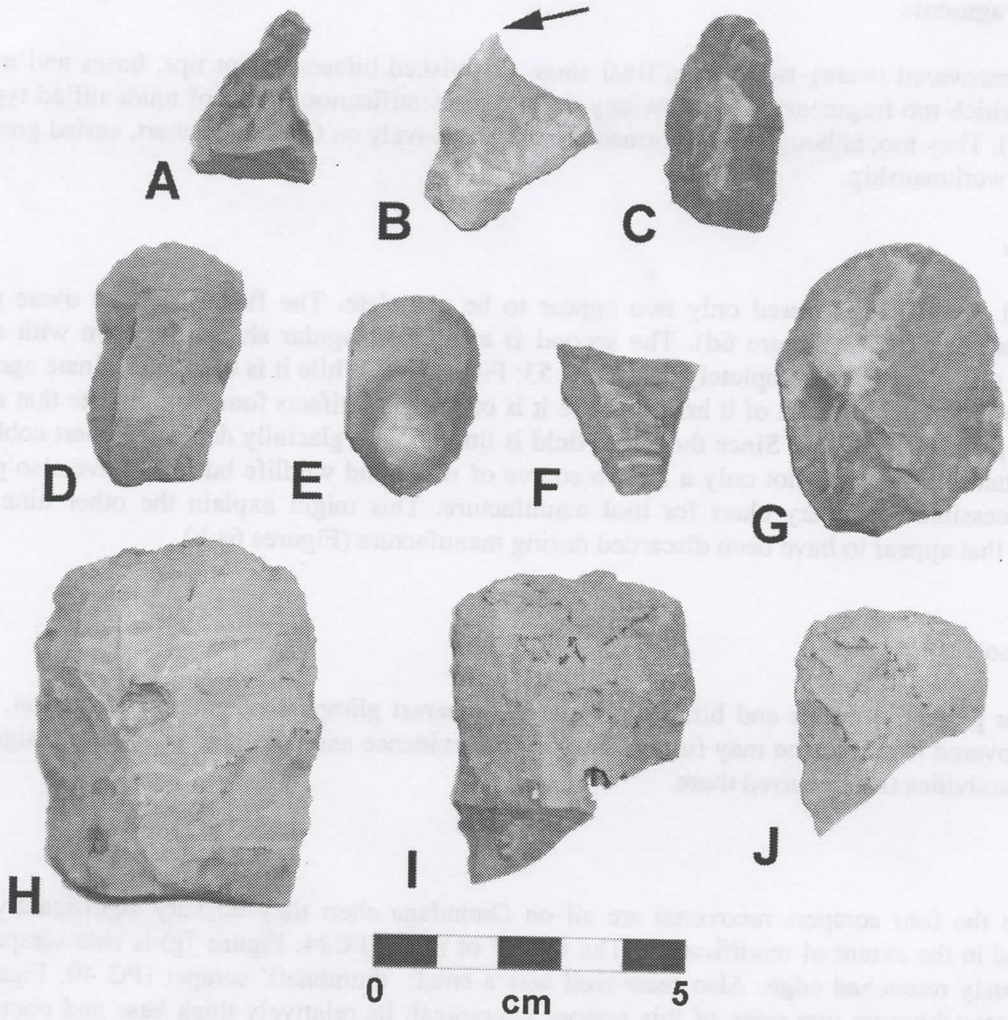

Figure 8: Other Lithic Tools from the Wiener Site. Arrow shows location of finely flaked graver spur.

distinct spatial cluster almost at the westernmost margin of the site. Unfortunately, no diagnostic items were recovered in the main cluster of material where these items were found so there is insufficient evidence with which to determine any cultural affiliation. It is possible they are associated with an Early Archaic component as the stemmed bifurcate point on Halidmand (FC 45; Figure 3c) was recovered just outside the west edge of the main cluster of material in that area (Figure 2)

Drill

The single drill from this site is on Onondaga chert and has a thick base that retains a portion of its original cortex and has extensive deliberate modification (FC 70: Figure 8a).

Graver

A graver (FC 30: Figure 5b) was also recovered from the site. Formed on Onondaga chert, it has a finely made single spur formed by bilateral retouch. The workmanship is comparable to that seen on definitive Paleoindian tools of this type (C. Ellis: personal communication). Once again, this tool does seem representative of an "early" site occupation.

Groundstone Tools

Also recovered were three "groundstone" artifacts. The largest of these is most symmetrical and appears to be a groundstone celt (FC 49). The smaller (FC 33), formed on chlorite schist, has a more plano-convex edge in cross-section that might be more descriptive of an adze. Both of these tools appear to have been broken during use and, based on the pattern of breakage and battering, appear to have been reused for some other purpose after the initial breakage. The third object is much thinner, more 'polished', shaped and unfortunately is the most damaged. It appears to be the mid-section of what was possibly a gorget. Again there is insufficient evidence and no context with which to determine any cultural affiliation.

Debitage

Very little flaking debris was recovered from the site. We collected just seventeen (17) flakes, all of which appear to be Onondaga and Selkirk, the main local cherts used in this area. There was no noticeable concentration of flaking debris. The few flakes that we did recover were scattered over the entire area surveyed.

Ceramic Pipe

Although there was considerable evidence of a Late Woodland presence on this site, for the first two years, I considered the site to be aceramic. That changed in April 2008 when the rim of a ceramic pipe bowl was spotted protruding from the side of a very deep plough furrow. Careful inspection revealed that what had been uncovered was, in fact, a substantially intact bent elbow Iroquois Ring pipe (FC 64: Figure 9). The field where the pipe was found has been farmed and ploughed repeatedly over the last 150 years, making the recovery of the pipe, in an intact state, quite remarkable. A small chip out of the rim of the bowl appears to be the result of plough damage otherwise the pipe is wonderful condition, leading me to believe that the pipe was more likely 'lost' rather that discarded. The Iroquois Ring Pipe is a very common and prolific form in the ca. 1400-1500 AD period (e.g. Wright 1966). This pipe was also recovered from the area southeast of the gully where the Nanticoke Notched point (FC 58) was also found (Figure 2) and the two items suggest a pre-contact Neutral use of that site area.

Conclusions

This site is multi-component and has yielded enough diagnostics that we can attribute some cultural affiliations to the site. The types of artifacts collected, the size and location of the site and the topography of the land also support some general hypotheses about the site. The artifacts collected have provided diagnostic evidence of several different cultural affiliations Late PaleoIndian, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Terminal Archaic, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. The small number of artifacts representing each of these time periods would seem to indicate that the durations of the periods of occupation at the site were probably relatively brief. This idea is further supported by the lack of significant concentrations of artifacts in any one distinct area as well as the complete absence of fire-cracked rock, which might signal more long term occupations. The lack of Woodland pottery, particularly Late Woodland pottery, despite the fact several points were recovered, also suggests a shorter term more specialized use of the site. The artifact assemblage, collected thus far, suggests that small groups of people have been coming to this site over the past several thousand years. Why?

At least 45 of the 77 artifacts (58%) are projectile points, point fragments or preforms. This, coupled with the widespread distribution of artifacts clustered along the edge of a prehistoric watershed (see Map 2),

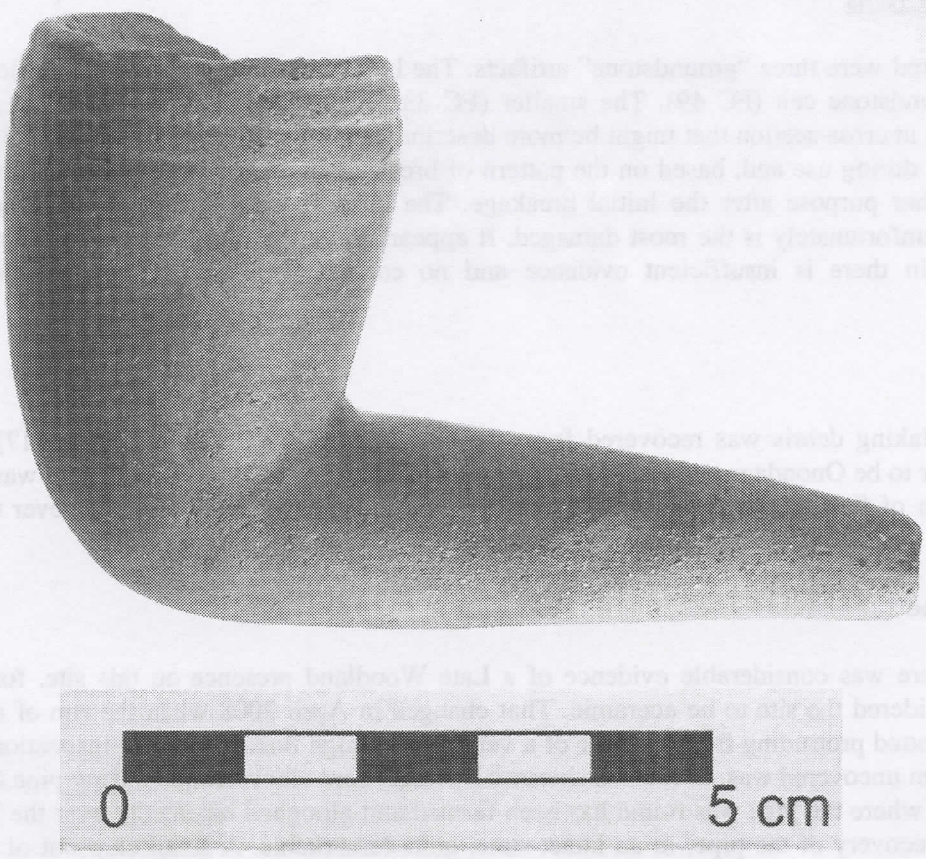

Figure 8: Iroquois Ring Pipe from the Wiener Site.

leads me to believe that this area was primarily used for hunting. The presence of several broken projectile point tips and discarded bases also seems consistent with what one would expect at locations used for hunting. It was also interesting to note the consistent presence of ducks, geese and deer in the present day wetlands at the edge of the field throughout our time at the site, which might further support the notion that this site has long been used as a source of water and wildlife. Also, as noted earlier, there is an abundance of glacially deposited chert over the whole area. The availability of chert cobbles sufficiently large for tool manufacture may have been another characteristic of this site that attracted early peoples to this location although the lack of much flaking debris suggests this factor was not a primary attraction of the locale.

The Wiener Site has provided the venue for a boyhood dream to come true. As a neophyte avocational archaeologist I couldn't have hoped to find a more interesting site to 'cut my teeth on'.

Acknowledgements

I am especially grateful to Frank and Jean Wiener for allowing me to carry out the countless surveys their property and as well as for their support, enthusiasm and interest in this project. A very special thanks as well, to Dr. Christopher J. Ellis without whose mentorship, encouragement, patience and ongoing support of my interest in archaeology, none of this would have been possible; Neal Ferris for his advice and

direction in the acquisition of my avocational archaeology licence; Dr. Robert Pearce, Executive Director of the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, for his ongoing support and facilitating my access to the museum's resources and reference collections; Cheryl Woods and at the Sauer Map Library at U.W.O. for her expertise, time and patience; and of course, my good friends and willing volunteers: Dick Langley, Dennis Davies and Larry Nielsen.

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OAS London Chapter Picnic, 2009: Flint Knappers Chris Dalton and John MacDonald
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